# Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856. { NUMBER 11.



PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

*The Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
*Charity's Brick Buildings, King St East,*
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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*References*—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
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December 18, 1-55. 32 1y

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Dr. James W. Stone. Lewis Hayden, William I. Bowditch, Esq., James Egan, Esq. Joshua B Smith, George Adams, Pub. Boston Directory.
BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
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November 1855. 30

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KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m


## Poetry.

*For the Provincial Freeman.*

### Lines Suggested on reading the Kansas Slave Laws.

Men of the North, will ye be slaves,
Will ye profane your fathers graves,
Will ye the fugitive from toil
Send back to till the cursed soil;
To breathe in slavery's tainted air,
And spend a life of misery there.

Where sleeps the spirit of your sires?
Those men that braved deaths lurid fires—
That yes their sons might freemen be,
And yours a land of Liberty!
With their own blood, the boon they bought;
Degenerate sons, despise it not.

For this they stood on Bunker's height
And 'neath the stars that gemmed the night,
On many a blood-bought battle field
They dared to die, but would not yield,
To purchase freedom for a land
Then writing 'neath the oppressor's hand.

Yet though they freed a mighty land,
From vile oppression's cruel hand;
They left untouched one damning stain
For Africa's sons still wore the chain,
A mildew cast on our nations fame
A blighting curse—a mark of shame.

And through the flight of seventy years,
Since freedom's birth, their groans and tears,
Have floated on the Southern gale;
While nature mourned to hear the wail,
Of children, from their mothers torn,
Of slaves, to bitter bondage born.

And now, the lord of Southern soil,
Grown rich from unrequited toil;
Their fetters closer still would bind,
They would enslave the freeborn mind,
And quench the souls last glimmering light,
The love of Liberty in night.

They call on us our aid to lend,
And the poor fugitive to send,
Back to a fate, far worse than death—
A slave, to breathe his latest breath;
They would not let him *wish* that *he*,
Was numbered with the blest and free.

Men! freemen of the mighty North!
Let one united voice go forth—
From every hill, from every plain,
From the dark forest's of old main—
To where Columbia's waters roll;
Let every man that has a soul
That can for others misery feel,
Demand of Congress to repeal—
Those *cursed* laws, that stamp with shame
America's dishonored name.

L. A. H.

Chatham, June 18th, 1856.

## Miscellaneous.

### The Story of Molly Swett.

In the town of Granville, there lived a shrewd and eccentric woman by the name of Molly Swett. Through some financial mishap, in her old age, she was reduced to poverty, and thenceforward was known to the citizens of the place by the appellation of "Old Moll Swett."

Poor Moll was excessively fond of tea and snuff After she became a town pauper, however, she was necessarily deprived of her accustomed luxuries, notwithstanding she was wont, at every monthly meeting of the Selectmen, to annoy these dignified officials with importunities for a continuance of what was so essential to her happiness. Upon one occasion, having been denied, as usual, she still seemed unwilling to go, and one of the number asked her if she wanted anything more.

"No," she replied, "unless they would like to have her relate a dream which she had the night before."

Thinking that something "rich" might be coming they gave her permission to proceed.

"Last night," said she, "I dreamed that I was dead, and found myself standing in the middle of a large plain. Upon a high hill, at a great distance, I beheld a magnificent palace, and turning my footsteps thitherward, I travelled and travelled, until tired and foot-sore, I reached the gate. I knocked, and the gate was opened by an angel, clad in robes of light—the most beautiful object that I ever gazed upon. In gentle, kindly tones, she bade me good-day, and asked me what I wanted. I replied that I wished to enter.

"'Where did you come from?' asked the angel.

"'From Granville, Massachusetts,' was my answer.

"She shook her head, sadly, saying—

"'We have no Granville people here!'

"'Where must I go, then?'

"She pointed down towards a dark and hideous-looking building, with iron doors and grated windows, at the bottom of the hill, and told me that I could find a resting place there.

"I turned, and though scarcely able to drag one weary foot after another, at length arrived before the huge iron door of this forbidding mansion. It answered to my feeble knock, by turning harshly upon its rusty hinges, and a furious-looking demon, with fire flashing from his mouth, and smoke issuing from his nostrils, demanded, in thunder tones, what I wanted. I told him that I wished a shelter and a home.

"'Where did you come from?' he asked.

"'Granville,' said I.

"'Granville, Massachusetts?' said he.

"'Yes,' I replied.

"The demon shook his head

"'Can't take you in,' said he; 'all full of Granville people now.'

"In a voice broken and tremulous with despair I asked—

"'Where, then, can I go?'

"'Back to Granville!'

"And then, the big tears gathering in my eyes, *I cried!*"—*Portfolio.*

## Literature.

### An English Countess Astray.

While Lord Ellenborough, the Ex Governor General of India, is busily engaged in the House of Lords supporting the Tories in hope that he may become, in the event of Earl Dreby supplanting Lord Palmerston, a Cabinet minister, his wife, now separated from him some twenty years, is leading a wild life among the Arabs. A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from Damascus, March 23, thus speaks of her:

You have heard of the eccentric English Countess who married an Arab Sheikh. Rumor said she was dead. Rumor, as usual, was false. I was in her villia this morning, just out of the gates of Damascus. She is at Palmyra with her husband, who is a pretty Arab, small in stature, and generally contemptible. Is it not a strange history? She was Ianthe, Countess of Ellenborough, young, beautiful, worshipped. Her only daughter was the affianced bride of a Prince of Austria. How do I know that she was beautiful? I will tell you. I saw her boudoir this morning, and one of its ornaments was her portrait at twenty years old. She was royally beautiful. Time and care have changed her, perhaps. Among her books I saw familiar volumes. One was "Daily Food," a well-worn copy, too. Another was entitled "Marriage, from a Christian Point of View," a French work. Her boudoir was splendidly ornamented, and had her portraits of her father, a fine looking old English gentleman, and her children, one living now, the other dead, I believe. Her history is but half-known. Divorced from Lord Ellenborough for intrigues with a German Prince, she went to Greece, where she married a Greek Count. Tired of him, she went to Damascus, where, in a visit to Palmyra, she was protected from robbery by this fellow, whose name is Medjul. She determined to marry him. He objected, and ran away. She employed Arabs to bring him back. The English Consul interfered.—The Turkish Governor objected. She said she was worth £1,500 a-year, and all Turkey could not prevent her doing as she wished. So she followed Medjul into the desert, and was married to him in Turkish or Arab style. No one thinks it will be lasting She keeps him supplied with money, has given him an elegant place near Damascus, and before long will travel away in search of new adventures. Her friends are desirous of keeping her as far from England as possible, and it is a matter of surprise that they sent her elegant presents of money on hearing of this marriage, though they know it to be both illegal and immoral. I assure you that I found it almost impossible to believe that I was in the villia of one who had ruled in the splendid circle of St. James, who had been a special favorite of the Iron Duke, who had rivalled royalty itself in England, and who was now in an Arab tent, the wife of a dog of an Anazee. He is not even a respectable Sheikh of the tribe—he is merely a common Arab.

### Love-Letter to a Lady.

The following is a letter from a young gentleman addressed to a lady in this place.

kind miss: it is with the uttermost of joy and pleasure, i set down to write you a few lines, to apprise you of my Emminent Desire, wich is to Restore thy affections. i haves a magnificent Desire to approach thy House of aboard, in the attention of ishuing a small Potion of Private tidings to the, it is now a maluncholy hour i Riseis to address you with those few lines, wich are the hour of midnight, you ma now be a ware that you are very much in my study, for the sake of thy Delectible Face wich i doith magnify and adore, i am almost constrain to say like Pompey, "i cannot Eat, i cannot drink, i cannot sleepe nor stay a wake" for the influence of thee, it has ben my Desire to address thee for a Great Period thoe i for afeare with Peculiar Reaison Omited it. now it is my magnificent Option Prevoding thy beatitude for thee, to answer this Letter as soon as Posible, as it is my Desire to perform jinuine Acquaintance, and cultivate my Extraordinary Respects for thee. i deemes it improper to Approach thy Delectible and Permanent inhabitance Without thy Permission, no more.

Thears none can tell the joys of love
But those whoe feele it true,
And those joys can never Prove
Unless it is with you.

Believe me to be,
Your most cincere
and affectionate Friend.——

P. S. let know whether my compeny are acceptible with thee or not, a soon answr.

Correspondence of the Middlesex Prototype.

### Rough Notes about New York.

BY A YOUNG CANADIAN.

ASTOR HOUSE, New York June 6, 1856.

MR. EDITOR—The moment I left Canada and placed my foot upon American soil, I felt as if I had just left home and got into a land of strangers. The general appearance of the people on the American side is in my opinion very much different from that of the people on the Canadian side. Canada, in every respect, resembels, in a social point of view, Great Britain, than does the United States—at least as far as I have observed.

Traveling from the Suspension Bridge, by the cars, through the rich and fertile, State of New York, the traveller cannot but be struck with agreeable surprise at the many signs of wealth and prosperity he notices on every side. The eye cannot look in vain for objects unworthy his attention or admiration. Every few miles you reach either cities, towns, or vilages, which show decided evidence of prosperity. Although I am a young Canadian, I am somewhat familiar with some of the glorious scenes in the

"Land of brown health and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood."

and I could not help thinking that many parts of the State of New York, particularly the far famed valley of Genesee, bore a very strong resembance to several of the wooded agricultural districts of old Caledonia. From Albany to New York, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, the railway runs along the banks of the noble Hudson. The view from the cars on the Hudson, the steamers, ships and craft of almost every description borne on its bosom, the thriving towns, vilages, elegant residence, and comfortable homesteads situated along its margin, is really grand, indeed, and worth going a considerable distance to see. I pity those who take no delight in reviewing anything that is sublime and beautifull, and who, were they to see the most grand and interesting historical scenes in the world, would witness them without the slighest feelings of patriotism or emotion. Western Canada, generally speaking, cannot boast much with regard to the beauty of its scenery, but I know of no inward town in Canada better situated, and surrounded by a more beautiful country than our own fairest city, London, which in the language of the poet, is "Dear to my heart, as the dew on the rose." I told you I am a young Canadian—you may well believe it too—you see I could not speak of Yankee land even five minutes until my thoughts turned to Canada and our smart little city.

There are many tont are perfectly aware that New York city is the most extensive and most wealthy city in America and yet are imperfectly unacquainted with its sudden rise in wealth and population. We go ahead wonderful in Canada, but the world knows New York beats us to sticks as the Yankee says. In 1730 the population of the city was, 8,256; in 1800, 60,489; in 1850, 515,394. The population of Brooklyn in 1830 only amounted to 15,396; in 1850 it increased to 96,868. Besides Brookiyn, which may be said to be an environ of New York, there are a number of other cities and large towns within a short distance, and between which and new york there is almost hourly communication by steamboats. The daily ingress to and egress from the city, with regard to numbers, is perfectly astonishing even to those born and brought up within its limits. Amogst the things which first attracted my attention was the gentlemanlike appearance of the people, As far as outward appearance goes New York can present as respectable a commercial community as any of the large cities the old world. Of course therefore a vast number of bad characters in New York, as in all large cities, but I am happy to say, to the credit of New York, that a person may walk the public throughfares a whole day and not meet with a single individual in a state of intoxication. The Americans, as a body, prefer temperate beverages to inebriating liquors. This is well, they are like the French, of an excitable temperament and if they were to drink to anything like excess they would get actually crazy in a very short time.

There is nothing to be seen in New York which will give a stranger a better idea of its wealth and importance than its magnificent and very commodious first class hotels. They are not inferior, indeed, to the majority of the royal palaces of Europe and the princely entertainment which the democratic guests receive at these hotels is fit for a king or an emperor, a Czar or a Sultan. What cannot a united people achieve that is within the grasp of mankind? In reality there is not such a thing in America as "aristocracy" but there undoubtedly is such a thing as "democracy," and who shall say that the "democracy of America" notwithstanding its imperfections, cannot be compared favorably to the aristocracy of Europe. If I go on in this style I will be apt to become a real American both in spirit and patriotism However, there is little danger; there is more British than American blood flowing in my veins, but I cannot help confessing (cast that cursed institution of slavery overboard) that the United States of America is a republic vast in extent, rich in wealth, fertile in resources, and blessed with excelent institutions.

The Americans seem to be always on the move. Keeping progress with, the "spirit of the times" "Go-a-head" is their well known motto, but a good many of them would do well to take the excellent advice Dr. Kermott lately gave in his letter to the mayor, alderman and council of London. 'Don't go too fast."

During my short stay here, I saw a number of American soldiers in procession on the streets, accompanied by a military band They appear to be smart fellows, but they lack the manly bearing and the stout stamina of the British soldier

The dismissal of Mr Crampton and his consuls is a subject which is much spoken of here at present. The Americans, think that the British government will, under the circumstances, coincide with the steps they have taken. This seem very doubtful.

It is quite evident that President Pierce is very unpopular at present, and that he will not again be reelected. The great majority of the elector of the Northern States are very bitter against him at present, and are desirous to see his overthrow. There can be no doubt that he is a one-sided president, and that he leans strongly in favor of the interests of the Southern slave-owners. He is also at the root of this atrocious business which has been lately, and is now being enacted in the Kansas territory. The day will come, however, and that day is not far distant when not only the rich tritory of Kansas, but the whole of the United States will be free from the shackels of slavery. Neither public meetings, state conventions nor spirited debates in Congress, will decide this important question. A civil war must inevidently take place, and even in the meantime, it would seem as if that war had already commenced.

How differently, and much more happily are we situated in Canada? Long may it be so. Although there are many that find it hard enough to live comfortably, even in Canada, still, I think we can boast that although it is not a republic, it is a free country,—more free, perhaps than, any other country on the face of the earth.

I shall conclude this hurried letter with a few lines of the great English poet, Cowper, whose poems, are dear to many hearts:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan while I sleep,
For all the wealth that sinews bought and sold
Have ever earned. No—
Dear as is in my heart's just estimation,
Prized above all price,
I would rather be myself the slave
And wear the bonds; than fasten them on him."

STRYCHNIA—LARD AN ANTIDOTE.—The American Journal of Medical Science say that lard is an antidote to Strychnia. It was discovered in an attempt to poison a dog by placing the strychnia upon meat. The meat was near a jar of refuse lard, and after the meat had been eaten, the dog devoured the lard, and to the surprise of the person watching the effect of the poison, it failed to producing any effect, although one grain had been swallowed. The experiment was repeat nine different times with nine results; and eleven times without the lard, every instance proved fatal.

### Transporting Criminals to North America.

The project started in England by several of the London papers though not fairly before the public, will, if encouraged by us or if not discouraged by us, assume a strong hold upon the public mind. It is to colonize the boundless waste lands of British North America with ticket of leave men—and, while inflicting upon them suffering for crime instilling into them reformation for time and eternity. The expediency and the propriety of this project are two things essentially different. Admitting the expediency, the propriety demands grave and serious consideration. Canada is expected to express an opinion, the favor or disfavor of which must exert considerable influence at home; and that opinion will—from all that we can learn—be it sooner or latter, sought through an official channel. It is urged that the territory to be peopled by the convicts is seperated from Canada by a forest varying from 500 to 1000 miles in density, and that this forest might for years, if not for centuries, shield us from the dreaded moral leprosy of a penal colonny. We must not, it is said, assume that all sent there would be villians of deep enormity. Many would be suspectible of reform The undeveloped natural resources of the country, would whet the zest for renumerative labor. Moral and intellectual faculties would be brought into play at the same time as physical exertion. There would be every prospect of reformation, one great end of modern punishment. The ameliorating influences of a rural life, would of itself be highly beneficial. The unfolding of nature's hidden treasures, if properly conducted, would give ample employment to all concerned. Reference is made to the history of Siberia. That is an inhospitable country of great extent, peopled chiefly by Russian convicts. Tradesmen and merchants have found their way to the field of convicts. The population has, within a comparitively short space of time, grown to 5,000 000 Several large towns have sprung into exitsence, known to all the world as the centres of extensive manufacturing interests.—The majority of exiles sent to Siberia, have the privilege of taking with them their families, and when free show little disposition to return to their former homes. People argue that if so much can be done in Siberia, a country barren and inhospitable, is it not possible to do something by similar means in British North America—a country far more inviting, and in every way more promising? We know, from the very best authority, that the climate of the latter is decidedly milder than that of Siberia. We have good reasons for thinking that its material wealth is much superior and more abundant. Such are the arguments that are brought forward in favor of the convict colonization schemes. We shall hereafter notice the objections that may be urged to it; and in the meantime we draw the attention of the Canadian public to the subject. We learn that the origin of the idea is tractable to the Toronto correspondent of the London *Morning Post*—*Colonist.*

### The Antiquities and Learning of the Ancient Egyptians.

A series of three lectures on the above theme was delivered last week by Prof. Seyffarth, of Leipsic. These lectures, which were delivered at the solicitation of some of the most eminent scholars of this city, were of a most interesting character, and treated of the results of the most recent researches in Biblical Chronology, Ancient History, and Egyptian Archæology, more particulary upon the sacred books of the ancient Egyptians, with special reference to, and illustrated by, specimens of papyri, etc., from Dr. Abbott's museum of the institute, Prof. Seyffarth is an eminent scholar, has written many works, and has made what may be considered the most important literary discoveries of the present century. By means of his researches, entire Egyptian writings upon papyrus and stone have been translated and the sacred books and other literary productions of that nation have now, after a lapse of 1800 years, been again, made intelligible to every inquirer. In the first lecture the professor recited a translation of the "Turin" papyrus, the first sacred book of the ancient Egyptians, in which the fact of a flood, the doctrine of reward and punishment the existence of a Triune divinity, and the proper observance of the Sabbath were pointed out.

Dr. Abbott's Museum is one of the interesting exhibitions in this city, and in no place can a few hours be more pleasantly spent than inspecting its rare and valuable curiosities from the land of Pharaohs and the Pyramids.

DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES.—Those men belonging to the command of Colonel Schlessinger who were taken by the Costa Ricans and executed by them, were made to perform an unwholesome service just before their exit, Having been condemned to death, and their fate announced, the victims were compelled to dig their own graves, and when done, to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead—falling readily into the pit their own hands had dug.

## Agricultural, &c.

HORSE SHOES MUST BE BEVELLED ON THE GROUND SURFACE.—An iron shoe tacked on to a horse's foot, is one of the unavoidable evils of domestication. Yet when propperly applied is not so great an evil as some persons might suppose. One of the objects in applying the shoe, is, to preserve the natural concavity of the sole of the foot. A horse in his natural state, and indeed up to the period of his first introduction within the precints of the "smithey," has, generally a concave sole: and wisely so it was ordained; were it otherwise, the animal would be unable to obtain a secure foothold as it is, the inferior edge of the hoof—that is the ground surface—projecting beyond the sole, may be compared to the point of a cat's claw or the nails of a man; they grasp, as it were, bodies with which they come in contact, and thus secure a point of resitance; which aids in advancing limb or body over a smooth surface. Now in order to preserve the natural mechanical functions of the horn and sole, the ground surface of the shoe must correspond to the ground surface of the foot; that is to say, the ground surface of the shoe must be bevelled, cup fashion; its outer edge being prominent, takes the place of the hoof; its inner, surface being concave, corresponds to the natural concavity of the foot. It is a custom among some blacksmith's to reverse the above procedure, and place the concave surface next the foot; and often the ground surface appears to be more *convex* than concave. In justice, however, to that much-abused individual, the shoer, (who is not always at fault), we remark, that often he is not allowed to use his own judgement, for, as some people believe, "anybody can *Doctor*! a horse;" so an equal number have an idea that they know all about *shoeing* him and men will often stand over the smith, and direct him as to the form of the shoe and manner of securing it to the foot.

Notwithstanding men's various opinions on the general art of shoeing horses, we think that all will sooner or later agree with us, that a beveled, or cup-shaped, ground surface is the best. We care not what may be the form of the foot, whether it be high or low heeled, contracted at the heels, lengthened or shortened at the toe, or having a concave or convex sole: it is all the same. The ground surface must always be *concave*. In every other part of the shoe improvements and alterations are suggested and indeed required in consequence of the varying form, and action of the horse's foot under the states of health and disease; but on the inferior surface of the foot, we are presented with a pattern for the ground surface of a shoe, which no man can ever improve on, and if we were to follow that pattern more closely, there would be fewer accidents, *in falling*, and less lame horses.—*American Veterinary Journal.*

COWS.—The Farmer's Magazine says of a prime milch cow:

The head should be small, but rather long and narrow at the muzzle; the eye small, but quick and livevely; the horns small, clear bended, and their root a considerable distance from each other; neck long and slender, and tapering towards the head, with little loose skin hanging below, shoulders thin, hind quarters large and capacious back straight, broad behind, and joints of the chine rather loose and open—carcass deep, and the pelvis capacious, and well over the hips, with fleshy buttocks; tail long and small; legs small and short with firm joints; udder capacious, broad and square, stretching forward, and neither fleshy low hung nor loose: hair soft and woolly; the head, bones, horns, and all parts of least value small, and the general figure compact and well proportioned.

This is such a picture as most would draw of a well-shaped cow, and yet who has ever seen one combining all these points. How many of them are necessary to constitute a deep milker who has very few of them? We believe many a cow is spoiled for the dairy by having been stunted and kept on too scanty food *when a calf.* Calves should receive as ample a supply accordingly, and as succulent and nutrious character of food, as a cow in milk. This enlargens and gives full size to the lacteal vessels strength and vigour to the constituion and we are confident materially aids to make the full grown cow what we want her to be.

Gubbins tests for a good cow, as shown by the escutcheon, we find are much and increasingly relied on by dairymen. Without being able to understand how they are connected, or what they have to do with the lacteal secretions, (and which may be like many other matters which we do not understand, but cannot help believing) there is abundant evidence that they generally accompany and have been fully proved by thousands of farmers to be a sign of deep milking. From our own observations we know of no tests so reliable, and would advise every dairyman to procure a copy of the work.

The value of a dairy cow does not depend entirely on the amount of her yield but also on the time she will go dry.

A seal was recently caught in the marshes of the Roanoke River, N. C., which yielded three gallons of oil. This is said to be the first seal ever seen in the waters South of New-York.

☞ The Oakville Sentinel says, a vessel was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Jno. Potter, in fine style, on Saturday. This makes the third vessel launched at Oakville this season. She bears the name of R. C. Beard, who resides in Toronto.

# PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.


☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev. W. Douglass is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N.S is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ N. F. Bernard, *of Newark Illinois, is authorised to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. P. H. Ward, *Bloomington, Illinois.*

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, *Geneva, Wisconsin.*

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, *Mendota, Illinois.*

☞ Rev. W. S. Mayo, *McHenry, Illinois,*

☞ Osburn Anderson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give receips for the same.*

☞ Mr. Osburn Anderson of this office will canvass Kent county during the present month, when those in arrears will have an opportunity of paying up, and we hope many new names obtained.

## The Cleveland Convention.

The friends of the cause of Emmigration, should be active in circulating the call for the Cleveland Convention, to be held on Thursday August 28th. which will be found in this paper, as we design to continue it up to the time of the meeting. Emigrationists will now have an opportunity to materially strengthen their position, and ensure a large attendence, by securing extra copies for circulation, among those who may not have seen the call. Should some hundreds of copies be engaged, we will be pleased to supply them at a large deduction on our usual prices. s.

## Drowned.

On Sabbath afternoon 22nd, John McMillin in company with a Dutchman, on a boat sailing excursion o the river Thames accidentally fell overboard. After sailing about two miles up the river, the weather assumed a cloudy appearance, and supposing it would rain, they put their boat about and commenced working their way down. McMillin undertook sculling, standing with his feet upon some spars, and was assisted in propelling by his coleague who used a paddle. They were descending the river at a lively rate, and when opposite the residence of Duncan McGregor, Esq., McMillin l st his ballance and was precipated into the water. His friend having his back to him, together with the noise of the paddle and rocking of the boat did not see or hear him fall overboard, and was not aware of the accident until informed by two persons standing upon the shore, when he immediately stopped the boat, but not in time to save him from his untimely end. The body was not recovered for some time after the accident. An inquest was held over the body by Dr Pegly, and verdict rendered of accidental drowning. s.

The new line of coaches under the proprietorship of Mr. Abram Reyno, now running between this place and Dresden, will be found quite convenient to persons having business or wishing a pleasant ride through such a fine section of the country, and will doubtless be well patronized. It has heretofore been quite a difficult matter to get from Chatham to Dresden, without considerable expense and difficulty, therefore we trust the travel may be such as to compensate the proprietor. s.

The farmers seem in fine spirits and anticipate large crops generally. The corn has been kept back considerable by the cool weather; but should the weather continue so exceedingly warm as at present with occasional showers of rain, good crops may sure'y be looked for. s.

On Tuesday last we were presented with a beautiful bequet, composed of a handsome selection of different colors. We can but appreciate the taste and kindness of the fair donor. s.

"Ho! for Runaways.—The undersigned informs the public and his friends of this and neighboring parishes, that, having purchased a pack of excellent hounds for runaway slaves, he is now ready to answer any call that may be made to him, one mile south of Opelousas, or at the office of the *Courier*, in Opelousas. His charges will be $25 for catching a runaway' or $5 per day for hunting, from the day he leaves his house. In case that he should hunt the runaway during five or six days, the charge will yet be $25; and if runaway should come back to his quarters after the dogs are out od him, we will claim the $25, it being the natural consequence and result of the hunt."

McHENRY HUSBAND.

Opelousas, May 17th, 1855.

The above Advertisement clipped from a Pro-Slavery paper exhibits some of the barbarous modes of treatment, practised upon their slaves, who are not unfrequently sons and daughters of the master, and half-brothers and sisters to his own legitimate sons and daughters, and communicants in the same churches. *A Liberty-loving law abiding*, but hell deserving People. s.

☞ A press of business has prevented us from giving to our readers the usual a nount of editorial matter this week, in lieu of which, the e will be the latest news from Kansas, and an interesting communication from our Philadelphia correspondent, W. S s.

## Co. respondence.

*For the Provincial Freeman.*

### The National Republican Convention, &c.

The National Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, convened in this city on last Tuesday. All the free States, besides several other Southern States (Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky) were represented.

In point of numbers, ability, earnestness, enthusiasm and harmony, this convention will have a powerful influence upon this Union.

Many of those who took an active part in the assembly, have been men of great political distinction in the old parties; but, having at least become disgusted with the savage doings and aggressions of the South, the present administration of the Government, feel compelled to unite with any and all who are desirous of seeing a stop put to the further spread of slavery if nothing more By the way, the Republican party, so far as the slavery question is concerned, simply adopt as their platform the following Resolutions:

This Convention of Deleg tes, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past politic l differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present administration; to the extension of slavery into free territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do

Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essen ial to the preservation of our Republican Institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction.

That, as our Republican Fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proce s of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all at empts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein.

That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government, and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the duty of Congress to p ohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them;

Their territory has been invaded by an armed force;

Spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced.

Though it may be considered a great favor and blessing to have slavery prostituted in Kansas; the Missouri Compromise restored; the Border Ruffians rebuked, and the present administration overthrown, nevertheless, the millions of slaves now groaning for deliverance all over the South, receive no pledge from this Convention, that their petition shall be heard, or their sufferings and wrongs redressed. But on the contrary, this Convention finds itself to be mute on the subject. At any rate it fully acknowlege slavery to be constitutional where it now exist, and so considering agree not to disturb it. But I think it is no more than reasonable and charitable to infer, from th character of many of the leading spirits in the Republican party—such as the *Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. J. P. Hale, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Hon. Chas. Sumner, and hosts of others*, who for years have signified their abhorance to slavery, universally in their parties and out of their parties, in the South as well as in the North, should their present party succeed, as there is a prospect of its so doing, the wailings of the slave, even where constitutionally protected will not enter their ear in vain.

In the Convention which was a regu a multitu le, the most radic l and vehement anti-slavery speeches, were the most cordially received and enthusiastically applauded and endorsed throughout. This popular demonstration on the side of freedom, surpassing by far anything ever known in the United States before, perhaps, have had its influence upon the people, and of course upon the pro-slavery press, which for many years have been keeping the world ignorant and deceived in relation to the barbarities of the South, and the meanness of the North, in submitting to all their abominations.

Therefore, even if the Republican party should not succeed in electing their candidates, they will most assuredly succeed in establishing a strong Northern party; in exposing the infamy of slaveholding doughfaceism, &c. So far as I have gained information Col. John Charles Fremont, the nominee for the Presidency, seems to be a popular man, with even strict abolitionist—and will be, I presume, supported by that class, with but few exceptions to the fullest extent. The hon. Wm. Dayton, of N. J, the nominee for Vice-President, also seems to be highly esteemed by all parties opposed to the present administration. For many years he filled a seat in the United States Senate, besides having occupied high places of honor in his own state, as Supreme Judge, &c. While in the Senate of the U. S, he opposed very strongly and ably the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, for which he was afterwards ostracised by the party to which he belonged, (Whig)—but as an anti-Nebraska man at the present time, it is thought he will be very popular.

In the coming struggle the battle will be between *Buchanan and Fremont, the issue-Nebraska and anti-Nebraska Slavery or Freedom!*

True the father of the Fugitive Slave Law, Ex-President Fillmore is also a candidate, taken up by the "Know-Nothings" and "South Americans," but success in his case is out of the question. Also there are other candidates; but without chances, consequently further mention of them would be useless.

W. S.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1856.

The New Post Office.—Whilst the House was in Committee of the whole on Supplies 1rst Friday night several items for new works were proposed and adopted Amongst them we find "£2,500 towards further improvement of Post-office, London."—The Postmaster General has not yet signified his approval of the sight for the new building which was recommended by the City Council some time ago.

A terrible fire broke out in the woods near Pembroke, on the Ottowa River, on Friday last. In some places the women and children had to save thenselves by running into the river and the smoke was so dense that the people were on the point of suffocation. The sun was as red as blood, and so terrified were the people that a great many thought they were on the eve of the last day! The roaring of the flames actually shook the ground, and the country is said to be half ruined. About thirty families were totally burned out, barely escaping with their lives.

The house of Mr. Richards, Hamilton was entered, on Wednesday night, by one of the gang of burglars who infest this city. Mr. Richards was awakened about 12 o'clock by hearing a noise in an adjoining room when he arose and proceeded to the kitchen for the purpose of procuring a light. While he was endeavoring to light a candle, the burgular came out of the front room, and proceeded towards the outer door. Mr. Richards followed him across the yard and grappled with him several times, but the rascal finally gained the street and made good his escape.—*Spectator.*

A considerable quantity of wheat is being brought into the Village, now that prices are taking a downward tendency. Many farmers a short time since would not take prices far above what are now offering. It is well they have learned wisdom before it is too late. Markets are going down!—*Oakville Sentenel.*

From all parts of the Province we have the most cheering accounts of the growing crops. Of fall wheat a large quantity has been sown, and if nothing untoward happens, the crops of 1856 will be the largest ever gathered in Canada. In Lower Canada, the crops, it is said, have never looked better.

Two young men named Boylen and McColl, were drownded on Saturday in the river Sydenham. They had been engaged in washing sheep, and commenced playing in the river, when they became exhausted and sank, and their bodies were not recovered until life was extinct.

Wheat in Canada.—A correspondent writing from Toronto says:—Large quantities of wheat are still in the hands of the upper Canada farmers— probably not less than 5,000,000 bushels. They have not had the good sense to sell when prices were the highest. The extent of land under crop is greater than at any previous time.

## Proclamation.

*To all whom it may concern:—*

I, William C. Munroe, President of the National Emigration Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1854, do hereby, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment therein adopted, convoke said Convention to assemble again in said city and State, on Wednesday, 27th day of August, 1856, and to continue in session until the business to come before said Convention shall be dispatched.

The National Board of Commissioners I hereby convoke, also, to meet in secret session in said city and state, on Tuesday, 26th day of August, 1856, preparatory to the session of the Convention.

The officers, committees, and members of the session of 1854, of said Convention, are hereby notified and summoned to be present in their places at the forthcoming sessions convoked above.

The National Commissioners from each State are hereby required to prepare reports to said Convention, in relation to the state, condition, wants and wishes of those they represent in their respective States. New delegates or representatives coming to the Convention, will be required to subscribe to the original test of membership before the Committee on Credentials, to entitle them to seats in the same.

I would urge the importance of the forthcoming session upon all concerned, by reminding them that the Kansas issue in this country, the state of affairs in the West India islands, the movements in Central America, and the future policy of European nations in regard to their interests in the Western Hemisphere, are all conspiring to precipitate a momentous crisis in Afric-American destiny on this continent. The interest of our race, therefore, demands that every officer and member should be at his post at the appointed session.

Given under my hand and seal, in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, this 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of our National Organization the 2d.

William C. Munroe,
President.

This is to certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Proclamation transmitted to me by the President of the National Emigration Convention, for publication and circulation. All concerned will please take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

James Theodore Holly.
1st Assistant Secretary.

New Haven, Ct. April 21st, 1856.

## Arrival of the "Atlantic."

New York, June 23.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. She brings 84 passengers, among them Millard Fillmore. In honor of his arrival numerous salutes were fired in this city and Brooklyn during the night. She left Liverpool June 9th.

The English public are still without official notice of Crampton's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact. The postive but unofficial statements of the fact taken out by the Asia, created little excitement. London papers all have editorials on the subject, and generally argue the case as a personal one, and that there is no occasion to send Dallas away.

The *Times* continues to exhibits bitterness towards the United States. The *News* wonders aggressive America should cite the annexation of India as a palliation of her own propensities—India being an entirely exceptional case. The Morning *Chronicle* thinks it cowardly to make a scapegoat of Crampton. The London Star, organ of the Manchester party, thinks it perfectly absurd to go to war to vindicate the indignity towards Crampton, and ridicules the idea. General news unimportant.

An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported. A young gentleman presented a pistol at her, but was immediately disarmed.

A new Portugues cabinet has been formed. Parliamentary proceedings generally unimportant. The bill altering the Parliamentary oath, so as to admit of Jews taking it, had been passed by the House of Commons.

It is intimated that the inundations of France have rendered 40,000 people houseless, and 100,000 have been thrown out of employment.—Notwithstanding the floods it was hoped the crops will not fall much below average.

It is reported in Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia had demanded to be admitted into the Commission for reorganizing the Danubian Principalities, and that the demand had been acceded to.

It is stated that Austria has resolved to erect the Lombard Venitian Province in the kingdom of Upper Italy.

Arabia is still in a state of insurrection, refusing longer to recognise the rule of Turkey.

The Russian Commissioner to settle the affairs of the principalities has been requested to retire from the Commission of Mokalier Pasha formerly Prince of Stourdza.

Crimean letters mention a report that 7,000 men are to commence rebuilding Sebastopol, after the retirement of the Allies.

The steamship *Alma* started a second time for New York, but the trouble again occurred in her machinery, and she put back to Southampton. Liverpool cotton market dull and favours buying, sales 14,000 bales up to Tuesday.

Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Monday, June 16, 1856

The mob-law party of the Missouri border has sent a fitting reprerentative here to stir up the Executive to a more active and unwavering support of its interests. The delegate is the Dr. Stringfellow who probed the horrible wound of Jones, and who is noted for his foul-mouthed abuse of the Free State immigrants. As a sample of the wretch's brutal nature, the fact may be recalled that on the last 4th of July, he advised the Pro-Slavery mob of Leavenworth to celebrate the day by hanging an Abolitionist. This counsel was given through the Border Ruffian print of which he is editor, and which is the Government organ for the Territory. This fellow, so entirely worthy the confidence of this Administration, is said to have informed the President that the newspaper accounts of disturbances in Kansas were greatly exaggerated, and that all his party asked was the withdrawal of the United States troops. This last hint is thrown out as a brag that the Pro-Slavery party will soon make mince-meat of their adversaries if only allowed to get at them.

The truth seems to be, that without the assistance of the corrupt Federal Judges and the packed and hireling Grand Juries, the Whitfields, Stringfellows and their crew who rove about insulting, annoying, pillaging and murdering settlers, would be promptly expelled from the Territory by the very means they have invoked for crushing out the Free State men. I have myself no doubt whatever of the result of an open conflict of arms in which the United States should be neutral. The drunken braggarts whom Shannon has imported from South Carolina, Missouri and the South generally, as his militia, would be exterminated by their own vices, by privation, by disease and by the calm courage and discipline of men fighting for their free homes.

As to Stringfellow's assertion that the stories of outrages in Kansas are exaggerated, that is undoubtedly true, so far as they come to us through the lying channel of the Missouri border papers. One of them, *The Missouri Messenger*, of June 7, says: 'There is no use in disguising the fact that our border counties are upon the eve of emptying themselves into the Territory of Kansas, and declaring a *war of extermination* against those Abolition outlaws." Is that an Abolitionist lie?

In the meantime, it is asserted upon Border Ruffian authority that that distinguished Law-and-Order chieftain General Whitfield, has raised an army on his own account, and has levied war upon Col. Sumner, whom his worthies threaten to hang if they catch him.

Mr. M. F. Conway.—We have just had the pleasure of an hour's interview with Judge Conway, who has escaped from the hands of the Kansas assassins, and is now direct from Lawrence. We have room only to state one fact which he communicated, and which we think it important for the people of the North to know—one which should be stated in justice to the brave hearts now in Kansas. It is this, that all the Free State settlers have resolved to stay in the Territory and maintain their ground, in hopes that the North will speedily send them aid. No Free State man, he informs us, leaves the Territory, unless pressed by some urgent business. They feel it a point of honour and duty to stand their ground. The report in circulation that they are escaping into Nebraska is not true. Some few of the women and children have left the Territory, but the men remain to defend their homes and avenge their wrongs. We have only space to ask what do honour and duty require of those at the North who have encouraged these men to take this position of danger? Will they shrink from their support now in the hour of their terrible peril, because, in their defence, they must come in conflict with the General Government? If so, they are base and heartless cravens, and deserve the enslavement they will receive at the hands of the Slave Power, through the Government which they cowardly submit.—*Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.*

### Letter from Col. Frement on the Kansas Question.

The following letter sent by Col. Fremont to the Committe, inviting him to be present at the great Kansas meeting in the N. York Tabernacle in April last, has not before been published:

New York, April 29, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have to thank you for the honor of an invitation to a meeting this evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, and regret that other engagements have interfered to prevent my being present.

I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object to "repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." I am opposed to slavery in the abstract, and upon principle sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits.

With the assurance of regard for yourselves,

I am, very respectfully, yours,
J. C. Fremont.

To Messrs. E. D. Morgan and others, Committe, &c.

### Kentucky View of South Carolina.

The editor of the Louisville *Journal*, G. D. Prentice, writes thus in an article concerning the late outrage in the Senate Chamber at Washington.

"There were twice as many traitors in South Carolina in the days of the Revolution as in any other state, in proportion to population, and we think that her soil, as a general rule, grows worse men now than it did then.

"The shameful imbecility of South Carolina from slavery during the Revolution, and its more shameful assumptions for slavery since, to say nothing of its hordes of Tories during the Revolution and ever since it is so clearly seen in the history of our country that it is surprising anybody out of South Carolina should pronounce it libelous, or be so shameless as to attack Sumner (by way of making a sneaking justification of Brooks) for flinging the hard fact in the teeth of the blustering bullies who truly represent in Congress that pestilent State, which, with absurd insolence and vanity, claims to be *the* State—*par excellence*, the Commonwealth of the continent.

"The honours ascribed to South Carolinians for bravery in the Revolution by Webster, and the common consent of mankind belonged not to the slaveholders, but to the 'poor white trash,' so despised then and now by their lordly neighbours. The oligarchy of South Carolina was as tremulous then at the idea of war with England, and had the palsy of conservatism, as now."

From the New York Tribune.

### Ossawattomie Destroyed—Robberies by the Border Ruffians.

Palmyra, June 9, 1856.

The town of Ossawattomie was attacked and plundered by the Border Ruffians on the 7th instant. Their force consisted of one hundred and sixty-three men, who came up to Palmyra under the lead of General Whitfield. They were mostly from Westport, Independence, and Lexington, in Missouri

The United States troops disbanded the Free State men who had gone out to meet these Missouri invaders, so there was no adequate force to make resistance.

Twenty-five houses were plundered in Ossawattomie, and sixteen horses stolen The gallant invaders went so far as to steal ear and finger rings from the wives and daughters of the Free State settlers.

Among other exploits, they destroyed the materials of a printing office, after which some of the party started for Westport with their booty. The remaining portion went to a place a few miles to the south, where they encamped.

Free State men, many of whom are actual settlers, are closely watched, and wherever organized, are at once disbanded, and in some instances disarmed.

On Friday last, the "law and order" men robbed the mail in transit from Lawrence to Westport. In fact their thirst for pillage is so strong, that it is unsafe to come up the Westport road. At least a dozen horsemen and teamsters have been robbed within a few days, on the route from Westport to Kansas Territory. No one should land at Kansas City, but go at once to Leavenworth.

Mr. Upton, Sergeant-at-arms of the Congressional Investigating Committee, was captured by the Border Ruffians, on the Westport road. They were fierce for hanging him, but Mr. Oliver, the Mo., member of the Committee, after considerable effort procured his release. A man named Brooks had a load of flour stolen.

The body of a Free State man has been found near where Whitfield's men encamped. He had been pierced with three bullets Another Free State man was gagged and bound, and left on the prairie to perish. Outrages of a kindred nature are of frequent occurrence.

The Government troops have arrested the victorious career of the Free State men.

### The Troubles in Kansas.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 13th inst., contains a variety of late intelligence from Kansas, from which we make the following extracts:

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Oliver, of the same Committee accompanied them as far as Richmond, (Mo,) where he left them. The Committee were in Westport eight days. During their stay at these places, numerous bands from different parts of Missouri were making incursions into the Territory, and were engaged in arresting and driving out the settlers.

Gov. Shannon had been summoned to testify before the Committee, and had appeared in Westport for the purpose. As he came in from the west, a company of armed Missourians entered the Territory from the east, without exciting the least attention. Shannon went to Kansas City with the Committee, and while he was there, a company from Clay county Missouri crossed the river on their way west, mounted and equipped for war.

The Committee have been pushing their investigation very quietly, but at the same time thoroughly. They go from this to Detroit, where they will remain several days.

It is said that the testimony before them clearly proves that *eight hundred and fifteen* of those whose names were on the census voted at the Legislative election on the 30th of March. 1855, and that not over eleven hundred of those who voted made any pretensions to residence in the Territory. The whole vote cast was *five thousand five hundred.*

We learn by passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Polar Star, that the exitement in the Territory is increasing, and that a field battle probably took place Tuesday or Wednesday, as on Monday and Tuesday morning an unusual numberof Missourians from Clay and Layfette counties entered Kansas, declaring their intention to have a fight, and the Free State men are known to be quite as anxious.

## Interesting from Kansas.

### Letter From Governor Robinson.

Mr. Conway, one of the delegates from Kansas to the National Convention in this city, has brought the following letter from Gov. Robinson to Col Fremont. As the letter exposes very briefly the present condition of Kansas, Mr. Conway has the consent of Col. Fremont to lay it before the public. As Mr. Conway has frequent enquiries made of him in relation to the state of things in the Territory, he deems this the best mode of answering them.

Lawrence, "Durance vile," Camp near Lecompton June 3rd, 1856.

*Dear sir:* Your note of the 15th ult., is this day received. It would afford me much pleasure to visit the East at this time, but Frank Pierce has decreed otherwise. Last fall threats were made against Lawerence and our citizens and the people prepared for their protection, and the place was saved but the citizens were indicted for *treason* because the President's tools said they only wanted to enforce legal process, and we were accordingly armed against the United States government. The President, in a message and proclamation, denounced us as traitors, and endorsed the bogus officers in the Territory and pledged them the services of the army and navy of the United States and militia of several States to subdue the people of Kansas. In consequence of this action of the President, the people of Kansas decided to leave their towns and villages unprotected, and allow the President's tools to execute his will without opposition About the 9th of last month I left for the East on business of my own, and I had no sooner left than the signal was given for the commencement of operations. I was detained by a mob in Lexington, Mo., and indictment found by a packed jury, and a proclamation issued calling upon all who desired to destroy Lawerence to assemble under the command of the Unised States Marshal. The people, not believing the President intended to outrage humanity, kept about their business and offered no opposition to the officer's posse. They have, however, learned by bitter experience, there is no greater outlaw in the country than Frank Pierce, who, after arresting a few men and disarming the people, blew up and burned the best hotel in the country west of St. Louis, with its furniture, destroyed two printing offices, burned my house, barn and out-buildings, with furniture, library, papers, wearing-apparell and everything inflameable, robbed and pillaged the whole town, carrying away and destroying tens of thousnads of dollars worth of property belonging to the hard-working pioneers. The men belonging to the same posse, with the favor of Shannon, many of whom are enrolled as his militia, have since been robbing and plundering Free State people wherever they could find them, till now the people have risen in their might and commenced protecting themselves. Civil war now rages in Kansas, and nothing but the speedy suppression of these armed invaders under Shannon, Buford & Co., can save the country from destruction. The people are driven to madness, and will bear no more of these outrages even from the President of the United States.

Judge G. W. Smith, G. W. Deitzler, G. Jenkins, G. W. Brown and myself all, save the last, the most quiet and the best citizens of Kansas, are now guarded in the open pararie by United States troops under charge of *treason*, here to remain till next September, when, if they so decide, a jury will be packed, a mock trial will be held, and we shall be hung. Such is now the state of affairs in Kansas. The people of Kansas have determined henceforth to protect their lives and property with their own strong arms and it is to be hoped that the people of the country will approve their course and place some man in the Presidential Chair who will not rob, plunder and persecute the citizens of infant States, because they happen to differ from him in politics. The present of our beloved country is dark and ominious of evil, the *Future* is in the hands of the free voters of the Sons of Liberty.

Very truly yours, &c.,
C. ROBINSON.

Hon. J. C. Fremont.

We learn from the *Globe*, that on Friday evening a lady by the down train from Hamilton to Toronto, had £20 abstracted from her pocket. She suspected a female who had been sitting near her, and accordingly gave such information to the police, as will doubtless lead to her detection. On Saturday afternoon, three other parties lost several sums of money at the Hamilton Railway depot, and several suspicious characters have been observed loitering about the cars; we doubt not that the guilty parties will soon be discovered.—*Banner.*

The following brave sentiments from the "factory girls of Hallowell," Mass., on the outrage of Senator Sumner, speaks for themselves.

### The Factory Girls and Bully Brooks.

The factory girls of Lowell have given expression to their feelings upon the late Sumner outrage, by sending to P. S. Brooks, *thirty peices of silver* (3 cent peices), *a rope and a winding sheet*, with the following letter expressing their setiments:

Mr. B.—Sir: Perceiving by the public prints that your friends are giving expression to their sentiments towards you by rich tokens of esteem, *we*, too, the *factory girls* of Lowell, termed by Southerners "*Northern Slaves*," yet who are not such abject *slaves* as not to understand—to appreciate—to detest—to abhor, with all the sympathy, *humanity*, and *dignity* of *woman*, and as the free daughters of New England, your late base, "murderous, brutal, cowardly" attack upon one of New England's sons and noblemen, Massachusetts, Senator Sumner the champion of freedom for those who now wear *Southern fetters*, and the watchman and guardian of the rights of the Northern labourer, lest those same fettets be fastened up on *our* feet, and the slaves manacles encircle our wrists, and the dark pall of slavery be drawn over our minds.

Such a man we honour, and he who has no arguments to use but the cudgel—no sense of honour but the duelists—no innate sense of *truth, right* and *justice*, but the betrayer's, certainly deserves the fate of Judas. And *we* wish to aid him in obtaining it; we therefore send you thirty pieces of silver, a good new rope, and cloth of our own manufacture for a winding sheet, begging you to accept them as soon as possible follow your illustrious predeceessor Judas; and know well as you do it, that a whole army of true women, here, are spinning the threads and watching the flying shuttles that shall ere long, as we trust, weave the web of *Freedom*, long and wide enouhg for the winding sheet of that atrocious systeem, American Slavery.

Factory Girls.

The London *Prototype*, in alluding to the crops, says:—"We learn from correspondence from Elgin, Huron and Middlesex, that the grain crops in those counties look exceedingly well. The hay crop in the same district, is also good, and has not suffered so much from rain, as it has been subject to in a more easterly direction."

### Shipwreck—Seventy-two lives Lost.

Halifax, Saturday 14, 1856.

The ship Pallas, Captain Spillane, from Cork to Quebec, with 120 passengers, sighted the coast of Cape Breton on the morning of the 30th of May. In the afternoon it was discovered that the compasses varied from one another, and the course of the vessel was then shaped between Cape North and St. Pauls. At 10 p. m. she struck on the breakers at St. Paul's and bilged, the sea washing over her. The passengers became panic stricken and rushed into boats, which sunk almost immediately. Seventy-two persons were thus drowned. In the morning the Superintendent of the Island sent off boats and rescued the remaining passengers. A vessel had left Sydney to convey them to Quebec. The ship is a total loss.

### Distressing Occurrence.

A fatal casuality occurred at Lake St. Charler, on Tuesday last, which exhibits the danger of entrusting fire-arms to children, as is too often done in this country. A lad named Thomas Falardeau 13 years of age, was returning from work in the fields, and had with him a gun which a neighbor, who had been shooting, gave him to carry home as also some pigeons, which the lad very imprudently hooked upon the hammer of the lock. Two other boys accompanied this youth and when on the why the gun went off, lodging its contents in the face and neck of Jean Baptiste Falardeau, 6 years old, who was following at a distance of a few feet. The gun was over the eldest boy's shoulder at the time, and the pigeons were hanging from it on his breast. The discharge was caused by a jerk given to the string of pigeons to bring the gun forward, by which movement, it is conjectured, the hammer was struck The injuries which the boy Jean Baptiste Falardeau received caused instantaneous death: the other lad was slightly wounded in the chest. At the inquest held by the Corner, on Wednesday, Dr. Russel made the post-mortem examination. The Jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

☞ A correspondent of the Quebec *Canadian* writes that the first vessel on the way to load in the Saguenay, sunk about nine miles below Chicoutimi. The vessel is a total wreck; the crew saved themselves.

☞ On Monday, 15th, the Railway from the flourishing town of St. Catherines to Port Dalhousie was opened. A steamer leaves the Port every morning for Toronto, and returns in the afternoon.

—The Union Bank of Canada, which has recently been incoporated, is to have its head quarters at Hamilton.


## New Advertisements.

NEW LINE OF COACHES!

CHATHAM

AND

DRESDEN

ACCOMMODATION.

ABRAM REYNO,

WILL RUN a Regular Accommodation Line of Coaches, from Chatham to Louisville and Dresden, three times a week. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leaving Chatham at 8 o'clock, A. M., and Dresden at 4 P. M. on the days above mentioned.

☞ Passengers will start from the VILLA MANSION, corner of King and William Sts., Chatham; and the Hotel of George C. Blakely, Dresden.

Fare to and from Dresden, 75 cents; from Chatham to Louisville, 31 cents; from Dresden to Louisville, 50 cents; way passengers 6 cents per mile. All baggage over 50 lbs. extra charge.

☞ Parcels and small packages sent in charge of the driver, one shilling a piece.

Chatham, June 27th, 1856. 11-tf

# NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
**WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,**
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the
**Royal Exchange Hotel,**
Chatham, C. W., the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE
STOCK
—OF—
**HARDWARE,**
**GROCERIES,**
**LIQUORS,**
*Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.*
*Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c.. &c.*

**PAINTS!**

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

**WM. H. NELSON.**

*Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga..*

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9-tf

# HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
**HARDWARE**
ever brought to Chatham, at
**Wholesale or Retail!**

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing; Pots, Pans and Kettles;

**Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.**

**SADDLER'S HARDWARE!**

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

**MULLY MILL SAWS.**

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

**PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,**

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

**MACHINE BELTING,**

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

**A. CURRIE.**

Next door to D. R. Van Allen,s King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

## Ladies and Gentlemen.

DO you wish to spend a pleasant evening or afternoon, where you can be supplied with
**Ice Cream,**
**CAKES & OTHER REFRESHMENTS?**
If so, call at the
**VILLA MANSION,**
Corner of King and William St.
There you will find a SALOON, kept by Mrs E. REYNO, where she will be happy and ever ready to accommodate you with Refreshments of various kinds, served in the best manner.

A. REYNO.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

## COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of
J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

## MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
& ADAMS.
FASHIONABLE
**DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,**
North side King Street,
*Nearly opposite the Town Hall.*

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

*Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.*

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

# WANTED!!

# 1000
NEW CUSTOMERS
AT
# BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons,** a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

**SPRING ARRIVALS OF**
**DRY GOODS OF EVERY KIND.**
**Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3**
**Black and White Kossuth Hats.**
**Panama and Leghorn Hats.**
**BOOTS and SHOES!**
*GROCERIES of all KINDS,*
*Crockery, Glass-Ware,*
*Glass and Putty,*
**PAINT & OIL.**
AMERICAN CUT NAILS!
**Philadelphia Mill Saws.**
**POT-ASH KETTLES!**
A small lot of *Marrow-Fat Peas*, for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!
*CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.*
NO SECOND PRICE.
**JOS. S. BEATTY,**
*Opposite the Post Office.*

Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4-tf

1856
## NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
**New Spring Goods**
Were brought into this market by
**C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,**
SUCCESSORS TO
**BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,**
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
**DRY GOODS,**
**MILLINERY,**
*GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,*

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

**EXTREMELY LOW.**

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
**Make the most of a Dollar!!**

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
*Opposite the Royal Exchange.*
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

## CHRYSTALATYPES
**AMBROTYPES**
—AND—
**DAGUERREOTYPES.**

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at BECKWITH'S Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one.

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.

Cha ham, 25th April, 1856. 2-tf.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left Loudon County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No. 9.)
## AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856.—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856.—"What "book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given, as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Proslavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro-slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

## NOTICE

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. JONES,
Secretary.

Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

## Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

# VILLA MANSION.

**Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.**

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the
**VILLA MANSION,**
where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

**REFERENCES.**
MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY,
Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

## CALL AND SEE!!
## N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
**Public House in Detroit,**
ON THE CORNER OF
**Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,**
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

## Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

**Come One!—Come All!!**

**CORNELIUS H. CHARITY**

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
**BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS**
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

**LADIES' WEAR**
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—
*Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.*

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS**
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

*Chatham*, March 7th. 1856. 43-tf

## MEDICAL NOTICE
## DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
**Opened an Office in Chatham,**
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
*Treat, but to Cure Diseases.*

**DOCTOR ARAY,**

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th. 1856, 43-tf

## TAVERN STAND
**FOR SALE,**
**IN CHATHAM NORTH,**
**Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
**ELDORADO HOUSE,**
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

## DOCTOR DELANY,
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.
*Entrance on William Street, East of King.*

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

## NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
*Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.*

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

## NEW STORE
IN THE
## COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
*And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,*
**LONDON.**

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
**Opened Business,**
With a Large and entire New Stock of
## DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

## New Tailoring Establishment.
## G. W. LAWRENCE,
**FASHIONABLE TAILOR,**
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

## CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

**YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!**

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
**AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,**
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

**Splendid Albums,**
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
**ELEGANT ANNUALS,**
**Or New Year's Present Books,**
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
**ACCORDEONS,**
From $2 to $10.
**VIOLINS,**
From $3 to $20.
**BOWS,**
From $2 to $20.

*Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,*

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

**Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.**

*School Books & Stationery.*
CARD BOARD.
*Novels and Miscellaneous Works.*

*Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune. Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,*
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

*Catholic and Protestant Books.*
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
**Blank Books.**
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

*HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.*

**God Save the Queen!**

December, 1855. 33-tf

## CARD.
## MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice
**Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,**
which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

## HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of
**Heavy and Shelf Hardware,**
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,
IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
*Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.*
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
**SHELF HARDWARE,**
which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

## BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of
**Groceries,**
of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

*Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.*

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

## HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
*North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.*

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

## NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the
Corner of King & William Streets,
where will be found, at all times,
*Open and Covered Buggies,*
GOOD HORSES,
*And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.*

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 2-1y

## Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1830 and came to Canada, where he is yet living; any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.
St. Catharines, C. W.

# NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE
**CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,**
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

**STONE & TURNBULL,**

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Colbourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

## MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

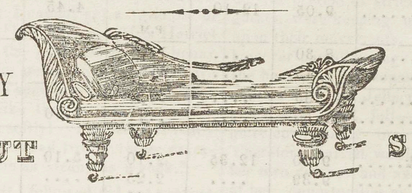
Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

## CABINETS AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken
R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
# CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
*MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,*
**Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,**
*CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,*
**Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,**
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
*TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.*
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
**Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,**
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

**Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.**
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

## PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

*Chatham, August 21*, 1855. 18_1y

## G. W. BRODIE,
**REAL ESTATE AGENT**
AND
**General Intelligence Office.**

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
*CHATHAM, C.W.*

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

## STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
*Between King and Wellington Streets,*
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

## SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
**STRATFORD.**

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with
**REFRESHMENTS,**
which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

*Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.*

*WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.*

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

*Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.*

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

## Groceries! Groceries!!
## ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
**Grocery Business,**
ON KING STREET,
*A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,*
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
**GROCERIES,**
of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

*Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.*

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

## New Grocery and Provision Store.
## ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
*Groceries and Provisions,*
AT HIS NEW STORE,
*On the Corner of King and William Streets*
CONSISTING OF
*Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.*
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
*PICKLED PORK AND BACON*
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

## Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
**G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,**

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
*Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store*
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
*CHATHAM, C. W.*

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

## TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

(Advertisement, No. 8)
## American Slavery.
**American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.**
**Canadian Churches and Societies.**

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo., pp 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims*, of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* soci[illegible] and the various religious church denominations in Canada which hold fellowship or [illegible] with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and support of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,———the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1855) and J. T. Byrne of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship.—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence" 2nd edition—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, p. 224, THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly see, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery, and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections therwise previously advertised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See a livertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

## NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
## BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
**Wilson's Boarding House,**
*Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,*
*DETROIT,*
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

## NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
## WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 27-1y.

## Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

## HOUSE AND LOT
**FOR SALE,**
34½ × 208,
ON
**WELLINGTON STREET,**
**CHATHAM.**

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
*King Street, near the Royal Exchange.*

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
## FOR A SNUG HOME!
## BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
**Village of East Buxton,**
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
**Township of Raleigh,**
EITHER IN
**Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,**
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

**TITLE INDISPUTABLE.**

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
*Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.*

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

## H. MONTIER,

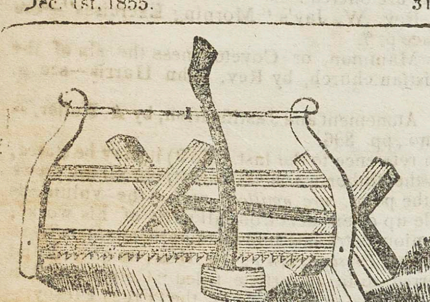
*French Boot and Shoemaker,*

YONGE STREET,

*Third Door below Elm, West Side.*

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



WE

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory, York Street, No. 88.

## AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp.

**Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,**

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

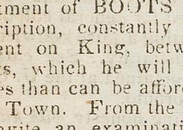
DANIEL LANE,
*King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.*

N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

## BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS & CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

*Chatham, July 29, 1854.* 19-1y

## REMOVAL.

**Fashionable Hair Cutting!**

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

## NEW STORE.

*GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.*

## ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

*GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.*

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1

## PROSPECTUS.

## LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

*Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.*

Published Weekly, at $2 a Year,

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

*LITERATURE,*

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

*SCIENCE,*

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

*AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,*

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

*PHYSIOLOGY*

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

*EDUCATION,*

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

*NEW BOOKS*

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

*GENERAL NEWS,*

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

*THE FAMILY CIRCLE.*

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

# GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

## ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

### GOING EAST.

| STATIONS | ACCOMMODATION. | MORNING EXPRESS | MIXED. | DAY EXPRESS. | MIXED. | NIGHT MAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A.M. | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Windsor, depart | .... | 6.00 | .... | 10.25 | 12.20 | 7.45 |
| Puce | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Rochester | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1.15 | .... |
| Baptiste Creek | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2.00 | .... |
| Chatham | .... | 7.40 | .... | 12.05 | 2.50 | 9.25 |
| Thamesville | .... | 8.13 | .... | .... | 3.30 | .... |
| Bothwell | .... | 8.33 | .... | P.M. | 4.05 | .... |
| Wardsville | .... | 8.45 | .... | 1.05 | 4.30 | 10.25 |
| Mosa | .... | 9.00 | .... | .... | 4.55 | .... |
| Ekfrid | .... | 9.23 | .... | 1.40 | 5.27 | .... |
| Mt. Brydges | .... | 9.35 | .... | 1.52 | 6.00 | .... |
| Komoka | .... | 9.48 | .... | 2.04 | 6.30 | 11.25 |
| London, Arrive | A.M. | 10.13 | .... | 2.30 | 7.00 | 11.50 |
| London, Depart | 7.00 | 10.25 | .... | 2.55 | .... | 12.00 |
| Edwardsburgh | 7.20 | .... | .... | 3.14 | .... | A.M. |
| Ingersoll | 7.43 | 11.05 | .... | 3.35 | .... | 12.40 |
| Beachville | 7.55 | 11.14 | .... | 3.45 | .... | .... |
| Woodstock | 8.10 | 11.25 | .... | 4.00 | .... | 1.00 |
| Eastwood | 8.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Princeton | 8.42 | .... | .... | 4.25 | .... | .... |
| Paris, Arrive | .... | P.M. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Paris, Depart | 9.05 | 12.10 | .... | 4.45 | .... | 1.45 |
| | | | P.M. | | | |
| Preston, depart | 8.30 | .... | 1.05 | .... | .... | .... |
| Galt do. | 8.45 | .... | 1.20 | .... | .... | .... |
| Galt, arrive | 11.35 | .... | .... | 6.50 | .... | .... |
| Preston, do. | 11.50 | .... | .... | 7.10 | .... | .... |
| Fairchild's Creek | 9.30 | 12.35 | 2.10 | 5.10 | .... | .... |
| Vansickles | 9.39 | .... | 2.25 | .... | .... | .... |
| Copetown | 9.51 | .... | 2.45 | .... | .... | .... |
| Flamboro' | 9.59 | .... | 2.55 | .... | .... | .... |
| Dundas | 10.08 | .... | 3.05 | 5.40 | .... | .... |
| Hamilton, Arrive | 10.30 | 1.15 | 3.30 | 6.00 | .... | 2.55 |
| Hamilton, Depart | 10.45 | 1.40 | 3.40 | 6.15 | .... | 3.05 |
| Ontario | 11.12 | .... | 4.17 | .... | .... | .... |
| Grimsby | 11.26 | 2.15 | 4.43 | 6.47 | .... | .... |
| Beamsville | 11.40 | .... | 5.05 | .... | .... | .... |
| Jordan | 11.55 | .... | 5.27 | .... | .... | .... |
| | P.M. | | | | | |
| St. Catharines | 12.20 | 2.55 | 5.53 | 7.15 | .... | 4.15 |
| Thorold | 12.30 | 3.05 | 6.25 | .... | .... | .... |
| Niagara Falls, arrive | 1.00 | 3.30 | 7.10 | 7.50 | .... | 4.50 |

### GOING WEST.

| STATIONS | MIXED. | MORNING EXPRESS | DAY EXPRESS. | ACCOMMODATION. | MIXED. | NIGHT MAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | | P.M. |
| Niagara Falls, depart | .... | 7.45 | 11.15 | 2.40 | .... | 11.20 |
| Thorold | .... | 8.07 | .... | 3.05 | .... | .... |
| St. Catharines | .... | 8.17 | 11.50 | 3.20 | .... | 11.55 |
| Jordan | .... | 8.33* | .... | 3.42 | .... | .... |
| Beamsville | .... | 8.48 | P.M. | 3.55 | .... | .... |
| Grimsby | .... | 9.03 | 12.23 | 4.07 | .... | .... |
| Ontario | .... | 9.16* | .... | 4.20 | .... | A.M. |
| Hamilton, Arrive | .... | 9.40 | 12.55 | 4.50 | P.M. | 1.05 |
| Hamilton, Depart | .... | 9.50 | 1.15 | 5.00 | 4.15 | 1.15 |
| Dundas | .... | 10.10 | .... | 5.20 | 4.45 | .... |
| Flamboro' | ...* | 10.20 | .... | 5.30 | 5.00 | .... |
| Copetown | .... | 10.30 | .... | 5.45 | 5.15 | .... |
| Vansickles | .... | 10.42 | .... | 5.57 | 5.50 | .... |
| Fairchild's Creek | .... | 10.53 | 2.10 | 6.09 | 6.02 | .... |
| Preston, depart | .... | 8.30 | 1.05 | .... | .... | .... |
| Galt do. | .... | 8.45 | 1.20 | .... | .... | .... |
| Galt, arrive | .... | 11.35 | .... | 6.50 | 6.50 | .... |
| Preston, do. | .... | 11.50 | .... | 7.10 | 7.10 | .... |
| Paris | .... | 11.25 | 2.35 | 6.37 | .... | 2.45 |
| Princeton | .... | 11.45 | .... | 6.52 | .... | .... |
| Eastwood | .... | P.M. | .... | 7.17 | .... | .... |
| Woodstock | .... | 12.15 | 3.15 | 7.27 | .... | 3.33 |
| Beachville | .... | 12.25 | .... | 7.40 | .... | .... |
| Ingersoll | .... | 12.35 | 3.35 | 7.55 | .... | 3.59 |
| Edwardsburg | ....* | 12.55* | .... | 8.15 | .... | .... |
| London, Arrive | A.M. | 1.15 | 4.15 | 8.35 | .... | 4.40 |
| London, Depart | 8.30 | 1.40 | 4.30 | .... | .... | 4.50 |
| Komoka | 9.07 | 2.05 | 4.55 | .... | .... | 5.15 |
| Mt. Brydges | 9.30 | 2.18* | 5.10 | .... | .... | .... |
| Ekfrid | 10.05 | 2.32* | 5.27 | .... | .... | .... |
| Mosa | 10.50 | .... | 5.50* | .... | .... | .... |
| Wardsville | 11.20 | 3.07 | 6.10 | .... | .... | 6.30 |
| Bothwell | 11.40 | 3.15 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Thamesville | 12.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | P.M. | | | | | |
| Chatham | 1.25 | 4.07 | 7.15 | .... | .... | 7.35 |
| Baptiste Creek | 2.10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Rochester | 2.55 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Puce | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Windsor, arrive | 3.50 | 5.45 | 9.05 | .... | .... | 9.20 |

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

## TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

*Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,*

**WITHOUT ACID**

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

**Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.**

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

Chemists & Perfumers.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

## NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

*QUEEN STREET,*

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1854.

## NEW DRUG STORE.

## CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

## A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

*Patent Medicines, Perfumery,*

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

*Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.*

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

## GREAT BARGAINS,

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

*The English House. No. 80, Yonge Street,*

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

## LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction codtingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
*Agent.*

D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

## FORGERY.

**The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.**

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit,* not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

## PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

## SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

*Weekly Edition between* 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely to Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

**Engravings**—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

**Terms.**—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance* one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - per annum $[illegible]
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $1[illegible]
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $1[illegible]
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $2[illegible]

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Additions to Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A New Arrangement.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agent out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from,* as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
*No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

## Tariff of Duties.

Payable on Imports into Canada, under the Act 12 Victoria, cap 1, and the Acts amending same of April, 1853, and December, 1854.

*To take effect on the 5th of April,* 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent; Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;
Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;
Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent
Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free; Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cnt.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

### FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, hay, veneers, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet) marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

### *ORDERS IN COUNCIL.*

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

### *EXEMPTIONS.*

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses *in Canada,* which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Povincial Freeman,*" as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specfic object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

THE TORONTO

## CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

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## *And Stationary Store,*

*No. 76, KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

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For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

## A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

**American Tract Society—Slavery.**

THE *Independent,* of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the Southern Apostacy!"

In December 1844, a report of "The "Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

JUST CALL AT THE

## RAILROAD HOUSE,

*No. 33, KING STREET EAST,*

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

## CLOTHING,

## HATS, CAPS, &c.,

## Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

*Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.*

T. LAWSON.

## JOHN SPARKS,

## Clock and Watch Maker,

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

## NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

*Read this, and save your Penny.*

GOOD morrow, friend---I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 28. 18-1y